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Necessarily the more restricted the field, the more detailed can the work be made and the more can it be connected with the past and future.

The most solid contributions of the book are, first, the chapter on railroad farm mortgages, the agitation over which, in the words of the author, was "a characteristic frontier movement", "clearly an attempt at repudiation", "the revolt of an organized debtor class against an absent creditor class"; second, the three chapters on railroad consolidation, anti-monopoly revolt, and the genesis of railroad regulation in the United States; and, third, that on banking, which is a detailed and masterly account of wildcat banking in one of the states which suffered most from its ravages. Other chapters, though not so new and informing, deal with agriculture, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, labor, trade, and the commerce of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The treatment of lumbering and the flouring industry, of hop-growing and cheese-making, is very detailed.

Although the author does not display any lack of knowledge of the national field, the reader will find in his work little correlation of the various movements in Wisconsin with those in the nation at large. It is a fair question whether on such subjects as farm mortgages, wildcat banking, railroad development, etc., the national situation ought not to be dealt with at least in a general way. Again, although the city of Milwaukee is constantly referred to in the course of the 391 pages, the various references to the marvellous growth of that city during the war decade are nowhere thrown together into a connected whole.

The literary style of the book is smooth and interesting, and the difficult task of handling figures in a text is met in a satisfactory manner. There is a careful index, but for a bibliography the reader must use the foot-notes.

It is to be hoped that the book may find imitation in the appearance of similar works on the economic life, during the same period, of such pivotal states as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California, on which there is an abundance of material. Indeed, even the economic life of single cities during the war period, such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, would prove an equally rich field for the patient investigator endowed with Mr. Merk's ability and industry.

E. D. FITE.

The Missions and Missionaries of California. By Fr. ZEPHYRIN ENGELHARDT, O.F.M. Volumes III.-IV. *Upper California*, parts II.-III. *Index* to volumes II.-IV. (San Francisco: The James H. Barry Company. 1916. Pp. xxvii, 817. \$12.00 for the set.)

Books about the missions of California are almost numberless, but however many may be written the work of Father Engelhardt will con-

tinue to have a special interest and value. Of the *Missions and Missionaries* there have now appeared four large volumes with a supplementary volume containing the index to volumes II. to IV. To understand the author's project it is necessary to observe that what we now have consists of the general history of the missions in Lower (vol. I.) and Upper (vols. II.-IV.) California, and that the general narrative is to be complemented later by local histories of each of the several missions.

What Father Engelhardt gives in these large volumes is a detailed history of California down to the American occupation written from the point of view of the Franciscan missionaries. Conceivably, there are four different angles from which the history of this outlying province of Spain and Mexico might be presented. Ordinarily, the historical student will be disposed to follow the activities and the development of the political power or secular government; and from this standpoint the religious will appear as almost uniformly intrusive and exasperating. On the other hand, the story may be told by the missionary, and in this case the politico-military authorities will stand out as inconsiderate, meddlesome, and overbearing. Again, there is the point of view of the Mexican-Spanish settlers and their descendants, the *paisanos*, the Europeanized population engaged in the attempt to make California their home. Of this group, more particularly, Bancroft has been the spokesman; but to Father Engelhardt they seem, in the main, to deserve thorough-going condemnation as covetous conspirators against the missions. Lastly, one might imagine an instructive account written from the standpoint of the unfortunate Indians who, without desire or volition of their own, suddenly found themselves inextricably involved in activities the object of which they certainly could not understand. However we may regard the story it is a painful and unedifying exhibition of the mutual jealousies and recriminations of a few Europeans isolated together in one of the farthest corners of the earth.

It is only fair to say that the missionaries believed whole-heartedly that they were called upon to act as the guardians of the natives, and to take the best means to assure their welfare, both temporal and eternal. One can have little sympathy, indeed, with the ultra-Protestant writers who infer from every incident that the padres considered their own advantage and utilized the labor and property of the Indians for their own personal aggrandizement. But this does not mean that we can accept all the contentions of the Franciscan historian.

Father Engelhardt's history has conspicuous merits: he has spared neither pains nor care in the examination of the voluminous records and literature, and he has exhausted patience in his purpose to present as accurate an account of what really happened in California as can now be constructed. Furthermore, it represents completely and for all time the spirit of self-sacrifice that animated the missionary in his arduous undertaking. Let us then admit fully and without hesitation these admirable characteristics of Father Engelhardt's work, for we cannot

accept, or even pass over, the spirit in which it is written. I have discussed this matter with Father Engelhardt, for whose intellectual integrity I have the highest respect, and I am aware of his belief that there is an unavoidable responsibility placed upon him to condemn unspareingly any deviation from the truth in other historians. Indeed, what we have here is the theory of Lord Acton put into practice by one of whose sincerity there can be no doubt. Unhappily, however, Father Engelhardt cannot understand that such judgments are personal, and that a certain amount of suppression of righteous indignation would have gone far to make his statement of the case more widely acceptable. As it is, those who feel with Father Engelhardt will doubtless be gratified, while those who do not will be repelled by his iterated anathemas. One would have looked for something more of charity towards the enemies of his order than is to be found in the painstaking and memorable work of this single-minded and devoted follower of St. Francis.

F. J. T.

Memorias de Fray Servando Teresa de Mier, del Convento de Santo Domingo, de México, Diputado al Primer Congreso Constituyente de la República. Prólogo de Don ALFONSO REYES. [Biblioteca Ayacucho, bajo la Dirección de Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona.] (Madrid: Sociedad Española de Librería. [1917]. Pp. xxii, 430. 8 pesetas.)

La Creación de Bolivia. By SABINO PINILLA. Prólogo y notas de ALCIDES ARGUEDAS. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* [1917]. Pp. 371. 7.50 pesetas.)

La Dictadura de O'Higgins. By M. L. AMUNÁTEGUI and B. VICUÑA MACKENNA. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* [1917]. Pp. 400. 7.50 pesetas.)

Cuadros de la Historia Militar y Civil de Venezuela desde el Descubrimiento y Conquista de Guayana hasta la Batalla de Carabobo. By LINO DUARTE LEVEL. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* [1917]. Pp. 462. 8 pesetas.)

To judge from the statements that accompanied the initial volume of the *Biblioteca Ayacucho*, the primary object of the collection was to reprint, either in the original or in translation, memoirs or descriptive accounts written by contemporaries of the Spanish-American struggle for independence and dealing with the events of that period. Although the available stock of such treatises is by no means exhausted, the editor appears to have decided upon at least a temporary change of procedure. Accordingly the subject-matter of the four volumes under consideration either does not relate to the actual era of emancipation, or is the product of historians living at a much later time. In the